



McNie bores students

by Mike Slawny

Jack McNie, Minister of Colleges and University paid a visit to Laurentian last Tuesday. In a public meeting at the Fraser Auditorium attended by well over ten people, McNie chatted rather generally about post-secondary education. The government seems to be considering the concept of an open academy where anyone could attend. This idea would be tried out to see how interested people are in upgrading themselves intellectually.

When asked why the dropout level in universities was so high, McNie said that for some it was a problem of finances. In effect, he said, some students see university as too expensive an investment of time and money in view of what they see as a return. McNie saw the employment picture as rather unfavourable. He gave as an example the limited number of jobs available in teaching which was in previous days a standby job for university graduates. McNie noted that many universities were establishing new courses simply to get government BIU grants and not because of any educational need for such

courses. He also noted the increase in the number of mature students and hazarded the prediction that this trend would continue. McNie did not see the present situation as a decline in enrollment - just a falling off in the rate of enrollment increase. Since he saw the enrollment "flow" as alternating from year to year McNie said "slip-year" financing of universities was justified.

McNie put in a plug for L.U. calling it a "first class campus having a unique contribution to make in this important part of the province". When asked about Laurentian's bilingual grant, McNie replied he couldn't say if and when Laurentian would get an expanded bilingual grant. McNie said his department would soon have some person to deal with bilingual universities. He further stated that his department wished to fill the vacuum on the university level because the current system is producing students with 13 years French training with few options for them on the post-secondary level.

As for student fees he saw them

remaining at about 20% of operating costs. When it was pointed out to McNie that the COPSE report recommended that 50% of university operating costs come from student fees, McNie said that funding for research purposes would come under this category. He recommended separation of fundings.

CUPE

BY Phil Hall
C.U.P.E. Representative

The 15th of October 1973 has been designated by the Ontario Labour Relations Board as the date for the clerical employees of Laurentian University to decide the bargaining agent they wish to represent them.

Due to past practice of neglecting to invite participation of the Canadian Union of Public Employees to the clerical meetings when they were held on campus, we will be distributing leaflets. The main reasons will be to ex-

plain what it means to belong to the most dynamic and most rapidly growing Canadian union. Should C.U.P.E. be given the mandate by the clerical staff we will serve notice to management of our intention to enter immediately into bargaining. With the rising cost of living the wages at the university leave a great deal to be desired.

McNie praised Laurentian's administration for being responsive, praised the university facilities and settings he saw and even

praised Floyd Laughren (MLA - NDP) for being so strong on educational policy. Many in the small audience came away with a feeling that nothing was said that hadn't already been known. No commitments - no real news - just a friendly chat or political fence-mending by Jack McNie.

It has never been C.U.P.E. position to bargain for merit raises in these days when the cost of living is rising so rapidly. Nor do we believe that government restrictions on institutional budgets affect the standard of living of the employees. It is our position that when budgets were higher they never passed it on to the workers and if now the budgets are tighter they should not take it from their employees.

To have a strong say in your affairs vote for the Canadian Union of Public Employees.

As recently as the past two weeks the employees at St. Joseph Hospital received a 12% increase the first year and 10% the second year in a two year contract. C.U.P.E. members were not satisfied to accept a provincial policy limiting the hospital budget

to 5%. This increase was across the board and not a merit increase.

do it do it

OCTOBER 1 thru OCTOBER 10
Nominations for senate open. Five student positions vacant.

SGA By-Elections -- SPHE 3reps; Nursing 1; UC 3; Translators 2; Commerce 1; U de S (French section) 2. NOMINATION FORMS AVAILABLE IN SGA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 3
Le Voyageur - 4 pm - 1am featuring "THE VILLAGE STEPS".

ISO "Getting-to-know-you Wine & Cheese" Party. 8:00 pm. Governors' Lounge. Members only. Membership cards (\$.75) available at the door.

OCTOBER 4
Le Voyageur - 4 pm-1 am featuring "THE VILLAGE STEPS".

OCTOBER 5
Le Voyageur - 4 pm-1 am featuring "THE VILLAGE STEPS".

FRASER AUDITORIUM - 8 pm. - "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris" presented by the "ALIVE COMPANY" from New York. Admission \$3.50.

OCTOBER 6
Le Voyageur - 4 pm-1 am featuring "THE VILLAGE STEPS".

FRASER AUDITORIUM - 8 pm - "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris" Admission \$3.50.

FRASER AUDITORIUM - A.M. & P.M. FREE Workshops conducted by the "Alive Company" on the general aspects of Stage Production.

FOOTBALL - L.U. at Bramalea (8 pm)

SOCCER - Toronto at L.U. (4 pm)

OCTOBER 7
FRASER AUDITORIUM - SGA movie series "Patton". Two showings - 6:30 pm & 9 pm. Admission \$1.

International Students

Have you just arrived from overseas, from another province, or from another city? The ISO is delighted to have you here at Laurentian University. Moreover, we would like you to meet other students, professors and CUSO members who may have served in your country, or who may have come from your city.

The International Students' Organization was formed in order to facilitate cultural exchanges between foreign and Canadian students and professors. In reply to this fundamental purpose, we hope that you will join us at our "getting-to-know-you wine and cheese party" on Wednesday, October 3 at 8:00 pm in the Governor's Lounge on the eleventh floor of the Library Tower. Admission is by membership only, but membership cards will be available at the door for \$.75 for those interested in joining our organization.

This year promises to be another very good one. Our next special event will be the second Annual International Week from Sunday, October 28 to Saturday, November 3. Moreover, this year we have been granted a regular column in Lambda called "From

the ISO Notebook". This column will feature articles of an international nature by students, professors and other interested persons. If you would like to write any article or make any suggestions, please be sure to contact any member of the executive listed

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Annual Qualifying Examinations:

Candidates for Administration must write the General Intelligence Test on Wednesday, October 17, at 7:00 pm.

Candidates for Foreign Service must write both the General Intelligence Test on October 17, and the Foreign Services Objective Test and Essay on Thursday, October 18, at 7:00 pm.

Pre-registration Essential

Applicants must contact their Placement Office by October 12.

A little Trouble in the morning...



After Shave and Cologne with a distinctive, disturbing fragrance that can give a whole campus Trouble up to 8, 10, or even 12 hours!
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Student Street

Although Student Street, the student centre set aside on the first floor of the Laurentian University Residence, has been touted as a place where, eventually, student oriented services and leisure-time facilities will be located, no one knows what it will finally have.

At present, a grocery store and a restaurant, operated by McCullagh-Hall and a clothing store are open. The recreational facilities (card rooms, music listening room, etc.) are still to come, as is the SGA office.

The recreational facilities are a major stumbling block. The administration has allotted \$34,000 to the furnishing and equipping of the area, but part of the total will be used for material in the rooms intended solely for the use of dorm residents. The job of deciding who gets what will go to a yet-to-be-formed management committee, which could be better called a purchasing committee. Even if this group is formed by

the end of the month, orders could not be made until late November or early December, most of the stuff wouldn't be delivered until March or April.

While that is not going on, the decision of who will fill the space on the street remains. The SGA would like to see the bank and the book store move to the street. The idea of the bank being in the mall isn't a new one, since the concept was mentioned in the original proposal. The new manager, Mike Shafer, said he wouldn't mind the location, but not at this time. He did say he would like more space, a necessary step in making this branch self-administrating. More space has been requested, and, although some mention was made of Student Street, the administrator has decided to keep the office in the bowling alley. The book store, on the other hand, is indefinite since the idea has just come to light.

On the other side of the coin,

the administration would like to see the SGA and the Lambda offices, as well as any other student-run facility in the Library Tower moved to the new building. Although not specifically stated, some sources feel that administration is clearing the floor with no other intention than getting the student out.

If any, or all of these 'extra' people do move in, there is the problem of where to put them. The areas set aside for stores and offices are assigned, as are those for recreation and leisure activities. Malcolm Jacobs, SGA president, suggested that some of the 'lounges' be placed in the hall's dead ends, leaving space for the new offices.

No matter what the plans, those walking down the 'street' now can only see the brightly coloured light fixtures, the multi-hued doors, the gayly carpeted rooms, the cleverly covered pillars and the permanent concrete floor.

Discrimination

by Vivian Easton

Last week's issue questioned the hiring policy relating to clerical staff. It was evident that the challenge was not made in jest. No one ever jests about human rights. Maria Figueroa has been interviewed by the Human Rights Commission of Ontario this past week. She had her certificates and recommendations examined, a courtesy not shown for in the business office. The commissioner feels that Maria's experience deserves consideration and

is to submit her case to the committee for investigation.

As yet there has been no response from the director of services. Supposedly they either can not read or they hope that by ignoring this disgraceful matter it will disappear. Well the Human Rights Commission is not another student barking in the night and they don't go away so easily. They will investigate the matter and inform Maria of their findings. In turn these findings will appear in a future issue of this paper for

all to read. It is assumed that the administration will be capable of reading and comprehending what will be printed. Denying that discrimination exists in this university will be a mental exercise that will surpass any denials made previously.

It would be interesting to hear what the administration, specifically Messrs. Monahan and Hennessy have to say about the hiring of clerical personnel and the criteria presently being used. Or perhaps silence is consent.

W U S C

by Nancy Luhta

The World University Service of Canada is offering a free trip to the Caribbean in July 1974 for university students. One applicant from every Canadian university will be chosen.

These educational trips are provided to enhance the students' awareness of other countries, and cultures, and to build international

contacts with other nations.

The total cost per student is approximately \$1,850. The WUSC National office raises part of the sum while each participant, with the aid of the local WUSC office is responsible for raising the balance. Personal expenses are solely each applicant's responsibility.

Bilingualism in either English, French, Spanish or Dutch is help-

ful but not essential. A person's academic status will be taken into consideration but will not be the main criteria.

Applications for this trip are available from Dr. Mount in the History Department or from Brenda Cupper (674-8883). Questions could also be directed to these two people. The deadline for applications will be October 19, 1973.

ready to commence

The Public Documents Department is opting into a new computer based retrieval system. The staff in the department is currently working to convert from the present set-up to a new documentation number scheme. The plan is to provide a retrieval system with computer printed catalogues - title catalogue, series catalogue, serials catalogue, corporate authors catalogue, shelf list and KWOC index (i.e. key word out of context index which will provide a subject approach to the collection).

Laurentian University has entered into this venture in co-operation with a number of other Ontario universities, eight in all: Brock, Guelph, Lakehead, Laurentian, McMaster, Queen's, Waterloo, and Western. The arrangement involves cooperative coding of documents issued by all levels of government, municipal

through to international, and also coding of selected non-government publications. Coding adheres to a document number scheme which places documents on the shelves in an essentially geographical, then alphabetical arrangement. As a participant we will contribute a specific input, as will the other universities involved. Out of this will come a union shelf list and also a variety of book catalogues specific to our own collection, as indicated above.

Part of this system will provide a self-service method of retrieval which will be a great help to those using (and working with) the document material.

Through the union shelf list will come awareness of the holdings of older and larger document collections elsewhere.

Participation will also reflect coding of documents issued by all Ontario Universities.

COMMENT

by Vivian Easton

It appears that students have to look out for themselves because the administrators are too busy playing at being administrators. I am making reference to an incident concerning a locked fire exit near the entrance of married students' residence. I am by nature highly inquisitive and naturally began to inspect the fire exits in residence. I found that there are exit doors in the basement - the push-bar type, and that they have no locks.

However the most recognized fire exit, outside the entrance to married students' was locked - tight. Now it is not my nature to bring it to the attention of the administrators. Prior experience has taught that student complaints are made on deaf ears. However it is my nature to report such oversights to the proper authorities - the Fire Inspector.

He was disturbed to see that the exit was locked and requested that Mr. Tecoune attend to the business of removing or unlocking the notorious door. I then asked the inspector what information concerning fire escape procedures could he offer. He proposed that each tenant be given a pamphlet informing them on how to contend with fire in a high rise building. He ordered these and kindly forwarded them to the residence to be distributed via the mail box, to the occupants of the building. I hope that each tenant, for his or her safety will read them and not discard them as "more advertising". The Fire Inspector went to more trouble to see to our safety than did the administration. His concern is fire safety and your life. Should you find exits blocked or locked report it - your safety is threatened by such situations.

I would like to thank the fire inspector for his concern, prompt action, for his advice and pamphlets.

To the administrators I throw a bouquet of thorns for not inspecting the exits and not establishing or distributing information pertinent to the occupants' safety. Of course this is one of the many administration foul ups.

lambda

the second decade

Editor
Bill Scandlan
Business Manager
NONE
Cultural Editor
M Derochie



left to right mary, bill, mike, nancy, pete and bob
 MEMBER - CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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thanks to: elleen, helen, nancy, mike, fred,
 bob, sandy, paul, peter, bill and maggie

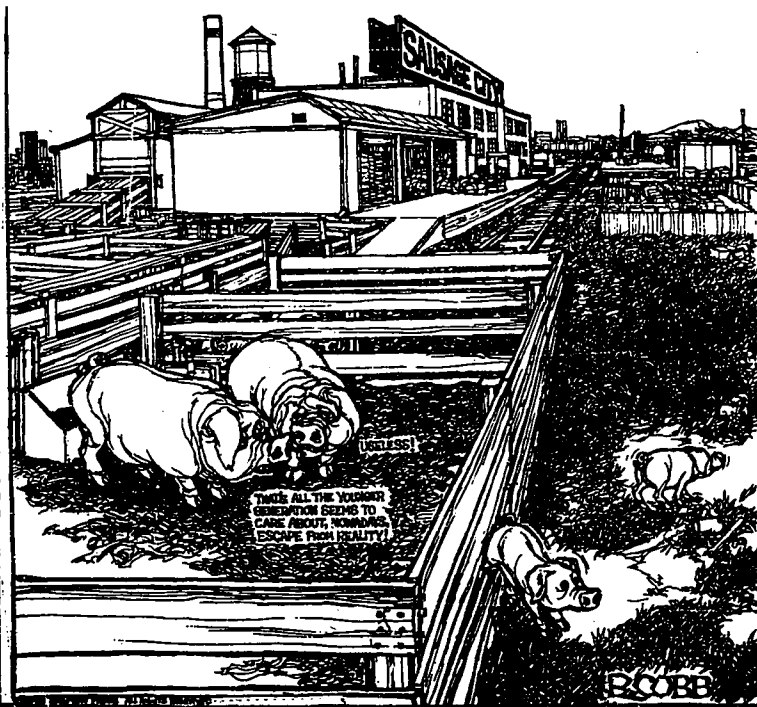
no this week this week but this week next
 week

page four

During the past summer break, our administrative and academic wonders of the eleventh floor found themselves in a rather ticklish situation. They had been successful in persuading the provincial government to restore their bilingual grant. However the government stipulated that this was definitely not to be taken as a reversal of its position on the doling out of bilingual grants and that the grant of \$540,000 was for this year, only. The government stated further that adjustments would be made in the future.

Wess Craig, chairman of the Academic Planning Committee admitted that this was indeed a factor in the committee's decisions.

We urge people to keep this factor in mind when reading the articles on the decisions made at Senate.



editors

gripe

Dear Editor,

Except for the rare vodka and orange juice, I don't drink. Usually when I'm in the pub I drink coke from the bar. Last Wednesday I discovered that the price for a glass of coke was \$.25, (last year it was \$.10). That's not inflation, that's a rip-off. I'm told by Malcolm Jacobs that coke (at the pub) was \$.25 last summer, so now it's \$.25. Fine. It snowed last winter. Does that mean it's supposed to snow this weekend? I was also told by Malcolm Jacobs that they charge \$.25 because people sneak

liquor into the pub and use the pop for mix. I doubt very much if charging \$.25 will keep people from sneaking liquor into the pub and with our having to hang our coats outside the pub I should think that the chances would be far less. However the SGA has decided to dictate the "just society". Because barely one percent may be guilty of sneaking liquor into the pub all the population must suffer. Using Malcolm's logic I should think that we all should be banned from driving since some people are guilty of drunk driving.

I am also told by Malcolm Jacobs that I can always go to the vending machines outside and pay \$.15 for

pop. This reminds me of that right wing saying "My country, love it or leave it". The SGA is supposed to be a service to the students which should mean that I shouldn't have to walk in and out of the pub every time I want a glass of coke. I feel that the pub should sell coke for \$.10 and still make a profit. But I don't drink and that means less profit for the SGA, which is why I'm concerned. (Please excuse my humble opinion, Malcolm), means I'm unwanted in the pub unless I can get ripped off for \$.25 for a coke.

Here's hoping that somebody in the student council does something about it, although I doubt if they

really give a damn for their fellow man.

Paul Jarman.

thanks

To the Editor:

At this time I would like to say that this year's Frosh Week was one of the best Laurentian University has seen in many years.

Malcolm Jacobs, Dave Watkin and the staff did a terrific job of organizing and co-ordinating the events of the week.

If Frosh Week is any indication of the coming events of the year, it should be just as successful as Frosh Week (if not better). Congratulations on a job well done. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
R.D. Lynn

sions. Case in point, last week's Lambda front page. As a graphic it was, uh, interesting. As a graphic editorial comment, it was cheap and childish. Would it be asking too much of this paper to print its criticism (preferably constructive, please) in a manner befitting the intelligent and literate?

In the past, this paper, and indeed it would seem, this university, has been obsessively beleaguered with political (forgive the term, Mom) crap. The sides of allegiance are rigidly adhered to. Snipers skulk everywhere with slanderous pie in hand, taking aim, often carelessly, to splatter the opposition with libelous assault.

Doubtless, the political bickering will continue. But shouldn't this paper be above that grovelling dog-fighting? It should offer its readers an honest perspective, not a cross-eyed, biased half-truth.

S. Junkin

gripe

Dear Editor:

Come September, come first Lambda, come first Lambda, come the first petty political pervers-

Ed. Note: See page 8 in this issue. As to the graphic it matched the object which it was intended to satirize. It wasn't that we didn't give a "honest perspective" but

THE U.C. CORNER

Seeing the hang over looks, and smelling all that stale liquor on our frosh and returnees who can't be bothered about their unsocial breath is of course unwelcome. Yet it is an indication that our orientation was a great success. I am not saying that University College is crawling with alcoholics, but nevertheless the support that we received at our Pub Nights and dance is an indication of a high spirit within our College. THANKS FOR MAKING ORIENTATION A SUCCESS!

For those who think that we are nothing but a bunch of asses (which we are) I will bring to your attention that we at U.C. raised over \$700.00 for the C.N.L.B. and surpassed all other colleges and pro schools in the process. We are also itching to raise a hell of a lot of money for Shinerama and I know all our frosh and senior students will be out in full force Saturday, September 29 at 9 am in the Great Hall.

My dear people at U.C.: I am very proud to announce that another Chilean will be among us soon and I will have the cigars to prove it!!

For those who are interested we have elected our Frosh Representatives for Mr. and Miss Laurentian Frosh. They are Lois Powerment and George Robin, who's spirit was unsurpassed.

U.C. has again a high enrollment and as usual a lot of people reside in greater Sudbury. To these people we would like to say come on out to our social events and intramural activities for we are here to serve you. Our sports convenors inform me that signs will be up, so sign up and let's add the Presidents Cup into our bag of winnings.

Our next social event is the French River Bash on Oct. 26. Keep your eyes open for more information.

Now for those of you who may wish to contact members of your Council look for us in the Great Hall during office hours which are 9 am to 5 pm. You will always find us drinking coffee and willing to shoot the bull.

YOUR REPRESENTATIVE
Julio Navarro
President, U.C.S.C.

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CHILE- Democracy murder

The recent coup in Chile was a well-orchestrated military manoeuvre that came as the culmination of more than a year of right-wing attempts to sabotage the road to socialism chosen by the people of Chile.

ORIGIN OF THE COUP - OCTOBER 1972

The essential roots of the recent coup can be traced back almost a year to the truck-owners strike of October, 1972. At that time, the obstruction and subversion of the government by rightist elements in Chile became an open strategy.

The traditionally right-wing National Party and the "Centrist" Christian Democratic Party, the majority parties in the Congress, utilized their votes to block almost every executive initiative. At the same time, they subjected governmental ministers to verbal attacks and resolutions of impeachment forcing resignations and jugglings of the cabinet.

This campaign gained momentum on the legislative front with the mid-term election campaign for Congress in February and March of this year. Eduardo Frei, former Christian Democratic president, ran for the Senate and called for a return of a two-thirds majority for the right and centre so that they could impeach and dislodge Salvador Allende.

The election campaign failed. The Left increased their support in "mid-term" elections, something that no recent governing group had succeeded in doing. Thus Frei's idea of a legalistic "coup" was blocked.

Lacking his two-thirds majority, Frei was elected to the Senate, where as its president, he found a platform for continued attacks on the government.

The second element in the anti-Allende strategy was to use certain key economic groups to block the economic reforms of the Allende government. A strike was mobilized among the small-time businessmen who operated the trucking industry in Chile. While never universal, the truck-owners strike was a reaction against the government's plan for state initiative in transportation and was a block to the economic stability of Chile's elongated strip of land.

Merchants and businessmen's groups, doctors, and other professional people also participated in the strike. It was not a strike in collective bargaining terms - with some potentiality for settlement - but an all-out attempt to overthrow the government by creating such economic paralysis that the armed forces would be persuaded to intervene. There is strong evidence that shows American funding of the truck-drivers during the strike. Furthermore, there was a tremendous inflow of U.S. dollars at this time.

Direct sabotage accompanied the legislative and economic attacks. Supplies were hoarded and destroyed; factory owners at-

tempted to lock out workers from production; right-wing groups attacked non-striking truckers and various government agencies.

But, the strategy failed. Allende was able to keep his coalition together, to maintain order, and to gain the effective co-operation of the armed forces. With the addition of several military men to his cabinet, including army commander Carlos Prats, Allende out-foxed the right. He put them in the unenviable position of having to attack their long-potential allies, the armed forces. That group meanwhile were assuming the mantle of the "defenders of the constitutional presidency". While this strategy enabled the President and the coalition to maintain control of the situation and the country, the key to their survival was the massive support the government received from Chile's people.

Chilean workers, students, and peasants mobilized and created a new revolutionary consciousness and direction.

The response of workers, students, and peasants to the truck-owners strike was tremendous. Medical students and nurses staffed hospitals in the face of the doctor's strike. Vigilance committees were established in neighbourhoods and factories to prevent sabotage. In October, the military and the organized working class joined forces to keep the country operating in the face of a direct challenge to the revolutionary process.

Most of this activity occurred in response to the situation rather than as a result of formal government initiatives. The government did take one key initiative; it organized committees of price control and supply in neighbourhoods. These committees were designed to protect the daily welfare of the Chilean working people and the poor. As workers' real wages had increased and demand for everyday needs rose, prices rose as well. Scarcities became acute. Everyday necessities were subject to hoarding by merchants and the rich scalpers abounded.

The minister of the economy's initiative of neighbourhood committees found support from the networks of the various coalition parties composing the government, particularly the Communists.

Working class neighbourhoods established committees which went to merchants and invited them to co-operate by charging official prices. If the merchants co-operated, neighbourhood residents would patronize their businesses and the state distribution agency would give them priority in the delivery of scarce items. If they charged speculative prices, they would not receive those scarce items and neighbourhood women would organize a boycott of the stores. These actions, backed by the state authority, gave a large measure of power to ordinary people in their everyday lives. Housewives, previously organized and largely powerless,

gained a new control over their lives.

During the October strike, neighbourhood committees along with other local associations (mothers' centres, community health councils, and community centres) experienced a tremendous heightening of class consciousness and gained new skills and competences. The necessity to come to grips with the wide-ranging problems that confronted them gave the working class a society-wide perspective and a sense that the country's destiny and material welfare was in their hands. They found that they had the ability to decide and choose. They developed a spirit of self-reliance.

What happened in October of 1972 could not have possibly occurred two years previously. Heightened consciousness and better organization had developed before and during the strike. The awareness of the Chilean workers and peasants was changing away from a focus on trade-union organizations and traditional legislative channels. It was giving way to a broader class-consciousness perspective; new social relationships emerged from within and from beside the shell of the old forms of social relations.

A similar growth in consciousness occurred in rural Chile where peasants and landless workers were organizing into new co-operative farming units. The truckers' strike played havoc with the deliveries of supplies which were essential for spring planting.

Once again, confronted with the difficult realities of their situation, the people realized their capabilities. They also focused an increasing amount of support for the Allende government.

While the Christian Democratic party had formerly counted on large segments of the peasantry for support, the 1973 elections showed a shift in the voting pattern. The peasants supported the socialist parties and, in turn the Movement of the Revolutionary Left threw their support behind Allende. (They had previously thought that Allende was too conservative in his leadership.) The Socialists with all this added support doubled their representation in the Chamber of Deputies.

In the factories, a process had commenced which was virtually irreversible. Autonomous workers' defense committees (Cordones Industriales) were established. They evolved from the workers' attempts to maintain production when the employers used lock-out tactics in October. They emerged as rank and file organizations which mobilized sectors of the work force that had formerly been immobilizable, particularly in smaller industrial centres and in southern regions of the country.

In June, when an army unit attempted a coup, the workers occupied factories in response to the government's call to defend them. These Cordones raised new force and took the process beyond the traditional forms of political party organization.

This process was extremely threatening to the Christian Democrats who were very proud of their strength in the labour movement. The Christian Democrats had been prone to use calls for local workers' control and participation as a way of attacking the government's need to maintain some central control over production.

In June, this process began to backfire. If Christian Democrat workers could join their Socialist and Communist brothers in occupying factories, they saw little reason to return those factories to their owners - often prominent Christian Democrats.

The base of the Christian Democrats was being eroded.

The polarization was occurring at such a rate that the right-wing of the Christian Democrats, led by Eduardo Frei and Patricio Aylwin, saw their road to power being blocked. An increasingly articulate and conscious majority of Chileans were committed to standing in the way.

SUMMER 73: MANY ROUTES, ONE COUP, OPERATION RIPE PEAR

The basic strategy of the right command, continued all summer. They attempted to

create economic chaos, sabotage and terror pass in Congress, Allende's constitution.

In the armed force, the coup broke through to the constitution and neutrality. A tank battalion coup in late the presidential palace from the naval and Prats, leader of the armed forces, crushed and rejoined Allende later.

However, Prats' desperate situation. Naval commanders men who had prevented in the June 29th coup of the right-wing purge of 100 seamen and brutality.

Army men and police for arms among fact wing militants. One in an arms search, Pucallpa Arsenal.

Meanwhile the ger spreading in the army and men of upper conservative sympathy undermine Prats' leadership.

These rightist elements were increased like-minded factions, ocratic and National Eduardo Frei spun a full but sub-service officers.

The "democratic" Christian Democrats passed a resolution calling the Allende government "illegitimate" and supporting personnel with cabinet in early April themselves from Allende.

Allende made a direct to this campaign, oution symbolized certain sectors of the sential to democratic armed forces carry tions outside the control of the Pres coup d'etat", he said.

That is precisely tionalists, and their one member of the journalists on August must kill twenty thousand to liquidate the government to do it."

The game of confrontation was leading away of their support the Christian Democrat candidate in 1970 refused strategy and was in. Christian Democrats out that it was just President to close Congress to ask their will on Allende and reasonable the control of the right-

The para-military right were adding the Patria Y Libertad, movement responsible enlarged campaign tions, and subver bombed a pipeline workers. They assassinated de campo to the Mapuche, a movement who supported the were transporting fuel in defiance of the The headquarters of operation was bombed and North Korea were

The police captured Y Libertad, Roberto while he was dining at a restaurant.



red with Allende

os, threw in a little
ism, and let nothing
except for attacks on
ul legitimacy.

the political polar-
the rhetoric of loyalty
pledges of political
ation attempted to in-
June. They attacked
ce expecting support
air forces. General
moderates within the
ed the attempted coup
s cabinet one month

ound an increasingly
the armed forces.
who were annoyed at
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lements, undertook a
accompanied with tor-

ce undertook searches
ory workers and left-
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ments in the armed
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st party leaderships.
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legislators from the
and National parties
Congress on August 22
le government "li-
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had re-entered the
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Allende and his coalition.
ect and prophetic repl.
said that the res-
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ey. "To propose that
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direction and political
ident is to promote a

what Frei, the Na-
allies were doing. As
National Party told
at 28, "Even if we
usand enemies in or-
erment, we must be

ontation played by these
g to a further shearing
ort. Radomiro Tomic,
ratic presidential can-
ced to support Frei's
oined by other prom-
nocrats. Tomic pointed
as reasonable for the
own Congress as it was
the military to impose
e. However, these sweet
ights did not shake the
wing.

y goons of the ultra-
air unique contribution.
the Fascist clandestine
le for

of bombings, assassi-
ns in August. They
a wounding seventeen
assinated Arturo Araya,
Allende. They attacked
ement of truck drivers
government and who
primary necessities and
the truck-owners' strike.
of the Trade Union fed-
ed, the embassies of Cuba
ere also bombed.

ed the leader of Patria
to Thiene, in August
g at an expensive San-
te declared that he had

been involved in close co-ordination between
the leaders of the truck-owners' strike and
the National party. He outlined the P.Y.L.
campaign to discredit constitutional elements
in the Army and strengthen the Rightist
elements.

The themes familiar in the strikes of
October 1972 were repeated in August of
1973: legislative obstruction and conspiracy,
attempts by transportation owners and pro-
fessionals to bring the country to its knees
economically, overt sabotage and assassina-
tions by the ultra-right with the ominous
support of increasingly powerful right-wing
groups in the military.

These forces converged in the operation
"ripe pear", the code name of the effort
to discredit and undermine the government.

The fruits of their efforts turned out to
be particularly rotten.

A BRAVE MAN IN THE FACE OF ADVERSITY

In the final moments of the coup, Pres-
ident Salvador Allende was defending him-
self with a machine gun in the Presidential
Palace, after pledging that he would "de-
fend with my life the authority given to me
by the people."

This was the report of Tulmosi, head of
Prensa Latina San'tage Bureau, the Cuban-
Latin-American News Service. Tulmosi re-
turned to Cuba after the early days of
the coup. He was in the offices of Prensa
Latina, two blocks from the Presidential
Palace, throughout the coup, and was in
phone contact with advisors to Allende in-
side the palace during the takeover.

In his report, Tulmosi gave an hour to
hour account of events beginning at 7:30 am
Tuesday, when Allende arrived at the palace
after a night of rumours about an impending
coup. Before leaving for the palace, Allende
had been notified that naval units at the port
of Valparaiso had risen up against the gov-
ernment and were headed for Santiago.

Four light tanks took up positions at the
main entryway to the palace area and Allende
broadcast over the short-lived "voice of the
homeland" radio network his determination
to resist. From his office two blocks away,
Tulmosi heard fighter planes sweeping low
over the palace.

At 9:15 am Tulmosi reported that he had
succeeded in calling the Presidential office.
One of Allende's advisors said, "You can
report that the group in the palace in-
cluded members of the palace guard along
with advisors and administrative staff; Al-
lende ordered lower ranking aides and women
report that we will die right here, that we
will resist until the end." The aide said
that the group in the palace included mem-
bers of the palace guard along with ad-
visors and administrative staff; Allende
ordered lower ranking aides and women
to leave the palace.

At about 9:30 am most communications
to the rest of the world were cut off by
the military. Tanks moved in on the palace.
Planes flew low and scattered shooting be-
gan to intensify. At 11:00 am the Junta
issued an ultimatum giving Allende just
three minutes to surrender. "The smell of
explosives, oil and burnt flesh reached
our offices on the eleventh floor," Tul-
mosi said. The downtown streets were de-
serted.

At 1:50 pm Tulmosi said, "I received
a phone call from the Moneda palace."
It was Jaime Barrios, a presidential eco-
nomic advisor who was fighting from one
of the windows at the front of the building.
"We're going to the end," he said. "Allende
is firing with a machine gun. This is in-
fernal. The smoke is suffocating us." The
aide said that two people had been sent to
meet the Junta. Allende demanded "a written
guarantee for the working class and the gains
that have already been made", he said.
"As soon as he gets an answer, we'll
decide what to do." These were the last
words Tulmosi heard from the palace.

The two aides were arrested and later
reported dead. Within 25 minutes of the
last phone call, Tulmosi said, "Salvatore
Allende who had fought with an automatic
rifle and a steel helmet lay in a puddle of
blood on a carpet in the office."



The Chilean chief of state died between
1:50 and 2:15 pm. The military junta did not
inform the Chileans until a day later.

A terse communique stated that Salvador
Allende had committed suicide and had been
buried privately at noon.

The Junta is apparently distributing food
in the middle-class districts. It is clear
that the food shortages during Allende's
presidency were due as much to systematic
hoardings as the individual hoarding of the
middle class. The slums are completely
surrounded by tanks and military troops.
Nobody is allowed in or out and there is no
food for people living in these poorer dis-
tricts. It seems that the military's strategy
is to starve out the people and resistors in
these areas.

The Junta is broadcasting propaganda
telling the people to go back to work. Mean-
while the city is patrolled by helicopters
with machine guns. General Prats, who had
been rumoured to be leading a force against
the junta in Santiago, was apparently coerced
to appear on television and announce that he
was not leading such a division. It is not
known whether there are in fact major
resistances still left in Chile.

Interpress Services, the Chilean News
Agency, now broadcasting from Argentina,
said that it was possible to pick up some
broadcasts from clandestine stations inside
Chile. But they said that the broadcasts are
short and infrequent.

NIXON ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTS CHILEAN COUP

The Nixon administration not only ac-
tively supported the military coup in Chile,
but may have taken a large role in in-
itiating it.

After Allende became president of Chile
in 1970, the United States government sus-
pended all foreign aid to the country. It
prevented Chile from obtaining loans from
the World Bank and virtually destroyed that
country's economy.

But, military aid was not suspended. In
1973 alone, United States military aid totalled
\$12.3 million -- \$900,000 of this went to the
training of military personnel.

In April, the Washington Post quoted an
ex-U.S. ambassador to Chile as saying that
the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) spent
\$20 million to prevent the election of Sal-
vatore Allende in 1964.

The victor in the 1964 Chilean presidential
election, Christian Democrat, Eduardo Frei,
was the darling of the U.S.-initiated "Alliance
for Progress". Frei, confronted with eco-
nomic stagnation, survived by plunging
Chile into the heaviest per capita foreign
debt in the Third World -- \$4 billion by
1970.

Most of this was in loans from the United
States. Chile received the most U.S. aid
per capita of any country in the world
during this period. Canadian aid in the
mid-1960's followed the same pattern.

Seven people attached to the U.S. em-
bassy in Chile are listed in the "Who's
Who in the CIA" published recently in
East Germany.

In 1971, former U.S. Secretary of State
William Rogers told a group of Americans
with investments in Chile that "the Nixon
administration is a business administration.
Its business is to protect American
business".

Recently, when a member of the rightist
para-military group "Patria Y Libertad"
was killed in a car accident in Chile, he was
found to be carrying \$50,000 in American
currency.

Davis, the American ambassador to Chile,
arrived in Washington on September 7 from
Chile. He was known to have met with Henry
Kissinger while in Washington. He returned
to Chile on September 10, the day before
the coup.

A White House staff member, Dean Hinton,
is thought to have helped coordinate the
coup. He was the head of the U.S. aid pro-
gram in Chile between 1969 and 1971. He
was also the head of the aid program in
Guatemala from 1967 to 1969. He is listed
in the "Who's Who in the CIA".

The Nixon administration knew 48 hours
in advance that the coup was to take place.

All these facts point to at least a sub-
stantial involvement of the American gov-
ernment in the anti-democratic coup. Ap-
parently, the U.S. has once again forcibly
evicted the rightful representative of the
people of a Third World country. It is not
an accident that the Chilean people elected
a government dedicated to opposing Amer-
ican control of their economy and that the
government of the people was violently
overthrown.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CHILE

The junta has tried to take-over the
factories in which these weapons as well
as broadcasting equipment was stored. The
junta reported that 500 people were killed
in the coup. Prensa Latina reports that
in the fighting there were over 5,000 deaths
in Santiago. A doctor in Santiago said that
there were 5,000 people dead in his area
alone. The same report also said that
80,000 workers had barricaded themselves
in factories in the industrial belt about
Santiago and they had been attacked by
planes and artillery. The airforce has
destroyed at least two factories completely
and 500 workers in one factory were re-
portedly killed in bombings Thursday night.

Planning for Tomorrow

by Mike Slawny,
Senate Liaison

An important step in long term academic planning was taken late at its two special June sessions. Whatever the weaknesses at that time that Laurentian University is committing itself to an orderly long range plan. Previous to this academic changes were made out of immediate necessity impulses of the moment. The nine main resolutions passed at the June meetings dealt with the section of the "Planning for Tomorrow" report section on Bilingualism and Biculturalism and Continuing Education. Printed below are each of the resolutions passed with comments on discussion following each resolution.

RESOLUTION #1

"That Senate adopt in principle a recommendation that Laurentian University seek to develop a university which is attractive to francophone and anglophone students because of the quality and variety of educational experience available to them in the official language of their choice and because of the opportunity which the diversity provides to all students to acquire an understanding of Canada's official languages and their respective cultures".

The motion as first presented referred to "two groups" of students. There was some opposition to the "francophone" and "anglophone" distinctions with suggestions that "French-speaking" and "English-speaking" would be more appropriate distinctions. After some hair-splitting on definition the "franco-anglo-phone" terminology was adopted.

Some senators voiced a more serious concern over the last phrase of the resolution referring to "Canada official languages and their respective cultures". While all senators took for granted the status of the official languages as interpreted "respective cultures" as "respective OFFICIAL cultures". It was pointed out that the concept of official cultures is already passé in government circles and anyhow, it neglected mention of cultures of other than French and English which also contributed to the socio-economic and cultural mosaic of Canada. However those concerned were assured by Dr. Albert that other cultures would receive due treatment further on in the planning report.

RESOLUTION #2

"With respect to program development it is moved that (i) Senate request each department and school to prepare with cognate academic units a plan for ensuring a fair and equitable balance of French language and English language programs in their units.

ii) this request be treated as a matter of urgency in Science and Professional Schools.

iii) the various academic units submit their plans to the Comité des Affaires Francophones (see recommendation below) for examination and recommendation to Senate no later than December of 1973.

iv) courses offered through the Centre for Continuing Education (see recommendation on part-time students) reflect the bilingual and bicultural objectives of the University.

v) graduate programs for students who wish to study in French be developed as soon as it is both possible and academically desirable.

(b) Senate create a Comité des Affaires Francophones charged

with the responsibilities in motion 2".

In 2a(i) the "fair and equitable" phrase was added after questions were asked as to what extent was there to be a "balance". Some senators were concerned that this could imply a parity ratio in new offerings - 50% English, 50% French. This was not regarded as feasible or even proper from the point of available resources. But a "more equitable balance" could mean that new course offerings would be made available - including a proportion greater than 25%. (Only one-quarter of all course offerings are in French. This proportion is all the more unsatisfactory considering that courses in French are confined largely to the Social Sciences.) Humanities and Translators course offerings in the English section have increased to about 8 times their number in '72-'73 in comparison to '61-'62. The number of French courses have only doubled. The small area in which French courses are offered have been a factor in discouraging a large number of potential Francophone students - who were interested in areas other than Social Sciences, Humanities and Translators.

RESOLUTION #3

"With respect to faculty appointments it is moved that (a) University announcements of Faculty openings clearly stipulate bilingual preferred.

(b) Where positions are filled by the appointment of a unilingual person the letter of appointment must clearly include any bilingual requirements which are to be a condition of being granted tenure if such is required for the University to achieve its bilingual objectives in the programme area where there is a vacancy which the appointee is to fill.

(c) over the next five years all members of the faculty be encouraged to achieve what we have defined as basic bilingualism. (We have defined basic bilingualism as proficiency in one of the official languages and comprehension of verbal and written communication in the second official language. We define integral bilingualism as the ability to speak, write, understand and read both official languages. The two official languages are English and French.) (d) in recommending appointments various academic units and Senate recognize the importance of improving the balance between francophone and anglophone faculty.

(e) the ability to teach in both French and English be recognized by Senate as a criterion which if satisfied would enhance a faculty member's prospects of promotion".

In 3(b) due to some objectives, the "necessity" for faculty members to achieve either of the two levels of bilingualism was a concept somewhat diluted from the idea initially. Most of the Senators concerned about 3(b) would most likely have some difficulty in achieving integral bilingualism. These people may well have felt that 3(b) constituted a potential threat to their security on campus. At any rate the majority of Senators felt that requirement of bilingualism should not be deleted if this university is to live up to its stated objectives in this area.

In 3(c) one can note the "encouraged...to achieve". Pay increments are a rather strong form of encouragement and the only form for some people.

RESOLUTION #4

"In reference to paragraph 39 of the planning report and following it is moved that (a) Senate request the Library

Committee to develop in cooperation with the various academic units a five year plan designed to upgrade French language library holdings as required by the University's academic plan.

(b) Senate recognize the right of a student to present essays and examinations in the language of his choice.

(c) General university policy on non-credit programming be waived where Francophone non-credit programming is concerned should the Comité des Affaires Francophones consider this to be desirable.

(d) The President be urged to find the means to allow the University and the Comité des Affaires Francophones to initiate, promote and co-ordinate research that would be of special interest to the French-speaking people of Ontario."

Library holdings have to be expanded to include French texts and reference material for new French courses. In keeping with the announced status of the two languages (4b, sound just and proper), it may be an aid to students who are more expressive in the official language other than the one in which a course is being offered. Regarding 4(c) the only such policy is that the programs be economically self sustaining. That requirement is waived for any courses taught in French. In 4(d) the introduction of slip year financing (i.e. government Basic Income Unit grants to be given annually would be based on the previous academic year's enrollment; this year BIU grants are based on '72-'73 enrollment not '73-'74) made possible the restoration of some lost BIU's. By the way besides having some saved BIU's, Laurentian got a year's grace from Jack McInnis who reinstated Laurentian's bilingual grant for '73-'74 only.

RESOLUTION #5

"With respect to language training it was moved that (a) intensive language training courses be mounted by Laurentian which will allow students to acquire the kind of linguistic competence in the second language which they require if they are to enroll in at least their upper years in courses whose language of instruction is their second language without jeopardizing their academic record.

(b) the University take the steps necessary to inform potential students in all parts of Canada of the bilingual and bicultural character of Laurentian together with the programs it has in language training for students.

(c) Laurentian provide intensive language training opportunities for its personnel and that a substantial (at least \$50,000) be made available from the Founder's Fund for this purpose and that the funds set aside be expended in the following order of priority:

i) to provide faculty who have a basic bilingual competence with an opportunity to acquire the level of integral bilingualism as defined in 3c

ii) to provide faculty with an opportunity to acquire a basic competence in the second official language (whether French or English)

iii) to provide administrative officers with the opportunity to acquire the language skills in the second language which their skills require

iv) to provide other support staff with the opportunity to acquire the kind of second language training which their positions require

(d) the section assigned responsibility for providing the second language training be granted; the funds required to achieve the objectives set out re: language training".

References to students of anglo-



where is your head at?

and franco-phone extraction were struck out from this motion.

Resolution 5(c) as amended and passed had deleted from it a reference to the "skills that they (faculty) require to teach in the second language". This seemed to weaken somewhat the commitment by faculty to bilingual teaching objectives.

As for 5(c)iii and iv these sections were regarded as congruent with the aspirations for a better bilingual character to L.U.

RESOLUTION #6

"That (a) all announcements of senior administrative openings clearly stipulate 'bilingual preferred'"

(b) that all administrative appointees be informed in their let-

ters of appointment of any bilingual requirements of their positions

(c) all University officers who are in constant contact with either the University community or the public be required to achieve the level of language competence which we have described above as integral bilingualism

(d) the President to report to Senate through the Comité des Affaires Francophones by November 1973 which positions the prior recommendations will apply to

(e) the Public Relations office of the University be directed to project clearly the bilingual and bicultural nature of Laurentian University to the public

(f) all those responsible for University publications be directed

to ensure that all publications reflect the bilingual character of the University

(g) the President be directed to strengthen the office of translation and that he report to Senate on his plans in this report by December 1973

(h) the President be directed to raise funds wherever possible to assist in the pursuit of the University's bilingual and bicultural objectives

(i) the ability to work with the public or the University community in both English and French be recognized by the President and the Vice Presidents as a criterion which if satisfied would enhance a University officers prospects of promotion."

Aside from juggling the order

of subsections under Resolution #6 and some more careful rewording little was changed in this motion. Regarding 4(h) the University may go on a second massive fund raising drive.

RESOLUTION #7

"That Senate adopt in principle the programme priorities outlined in the section of the report to Senate entitled Five Year Academic Priorities subject to:

(i) subsequent detailed examination by Senate of programme of study in each of the areas referred to under 2a and Priority 3 and (ii) conditions set down in paragraphs 78 and 79 (in the planning report)

Priority 1: A set of high quality undergraduate programs for both

full-time and part-time students which will ensure the opportunity for at least a limited encounter with those disciplines presently represented in the Laurentian University calendar

Priority 2: (a) Undergraduate programmes in Earth Sciences, the Humanities, Canadian Studies and Outdoor Education

(b) Undergraduate programmes for which there is a need which Laurentian 'qua' University and 'qua' regional University has a responsibility to meet and for which there is a substantial demand

Priority 3: Graduate studies programmes in Earth Sciences, Canadian Studies and Child and Developmental Studies.

Priority 4: Undergraduate programmes for which there is an identifiable educational or regional need which Laurentian 'qua' University and 'qua' regional University has an obligation to meet assuming only that the resources of the University are such that a high quality program can be offered.

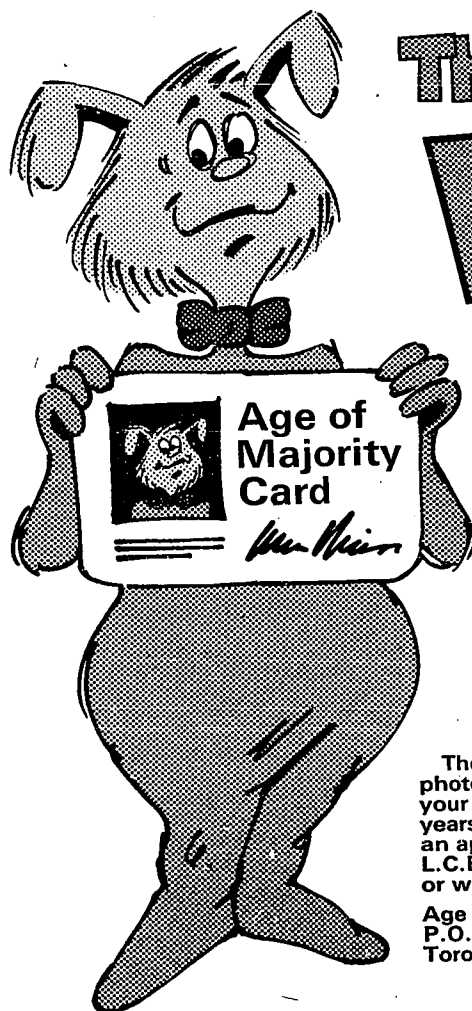
Priority 5: Graduate programmes for which there is an identifiable need as well as a substantial demand"

Reasons for the above five priorities is detailed in the Planning Committee's lengthy report to senate as follows: In Priority One, no specific area is mentioned for upgrading; since Laurentian is the only University serving this region it would have to offer the widest variety of courses possible to accommodate regional demands without of course sacrificing on quality. A balance has to be struck between quantity and quality and some specialization or at least some upgrading has to follow to prevent existence of, for example dead end first year courses with no follow up or continuation in depth exists in upper years. A similar concern was voiced by the French department at the phrase "limited encounter" - which could seem like a little bit of everything. A contemplated offering would have included only 240 hours of French where minimal bilingualism at the federal government level effectively requires about 1,500 hours of class and lab time.

Choices of courses listed under Priorities 2 and 3 were dictated largely by regional necessity - especially Outdoor Education and Earth Sciences. The University previously started a Canadian Studies program and will expand it to greater depth - including more disciplines. Child and Developmental Studies will have some connection with Earth Sciences; however tenuous the connection may seem to the layman, the planning report insists that both Canadian Studies and Earth Sciences would play a "central role" in Child and Developmental Studies.

Priority Four justifies expanded course offerings on regional need. The University is prepared to offer courses that will not be economically viable out of direct income generated from student enrollment. However, Priority Five will be carried out only if economically viable under formula grants. Laurentian University teaching and research priorities rest with the undergrads - secondary consideration is given to grads who do and will constitute a small proportion of the student body - in comparison to some other universities.

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SPORTS

Soccer Vees play here

From the confused confines of a job that I hope some comrade will overtake, I bring you news of another contented weekend of the Soccer Vees.

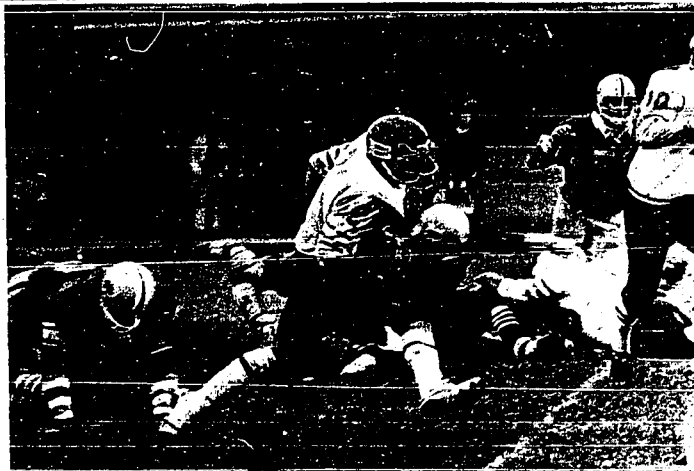
Actually not everybody concerned with the Vees was in a delirious state of happiness. Coach Greg Zorba, while happy with the outcome of Saturday and Sunday's game, confessed that the standard of play by the Soccer Vees should have been better.

Saturday's game, in which McMaster's center forward was hurt, while attempting to score, saw the Vees, the victors by a two to one margin. Both goals were scored by Mike Czerwinc who gave his very effort to seeing his team win.

Sunday's game, played under brilliant sunshine to a small crowd of soccer fans, many from the Sudbury area, was brisk and tough, with one McMaster player being ejected by the referee late in the second half. Most of the play ruffed back and forth around mid-field, with sudden break aways

by the forwards of both teams. The Vees' defence managed though to keep the McMaster forwards well covered.

McMaster tried to keep the ball moving as much as possible and during the second half were able to force a number of corner kicks in the Vees' left field. Fortunately for the Vees, they were unable to capitalize on them to the extent they would have liked to. Their second goal scored off a play, started by one of these corner kicks, came while the Vees were leading 3-1. It was about 35 minutes into the second half and 20 minutes after this goal that one of their players was ejected for kicking the Vees' goal during a rush on goal started by a corner kick. With about 7 minutes left in the game, Mike Czerwinc took a pass and outraced the McMaster defence to put the Vees solidly ahead with 4 goals to McMaster's 2. Also scoring for the Vees were Art Fraser who scored once and Bill Czerwinc who scored twice.



Hockey Vees

in the first team and Dave Tataryn in goal, John Vanderburg on defense and Frank Hamill as center in the second team.

For those of you who are unaware of Laurentian's Hockey accomplishments last year here is a brief summary. Playing in the Eastern Section the Vees ended the season with a total of 23 points, winning 11 out of the 17 games they played. They lost 5 and tied 1. In the Eastern Section they were second behind U. of T.

The Hockey Vees went to the semi-finals where they dropped a 5-4 decision to the University of Western Ontario.

Frank Hamill was the leading scorer for the Vees with 19 goals, only five other players in the entire league equalled or passed that mark and the highest was 23 goals. Frank also had 17 assists for a total of 36 points. Mike Fox who also had a good season ended with a total of 31 points. He scored 8 goals and had 23 assists.

In team penalties the Vees managed to accomplish 400 minutes. Brian Penrose got 69 of those minutes and Ken Richardson, 37. The Vees managed to place four players on the All star team. They were Mike Fox on defense,

SOCCER - LEAGUE STANDINGS

Eastern Section

	GP	W	L	T	F	A	PTS
U. of T.	17	11	5	1	36	23	23
McMaster	17	10	6	1	31	21	21
Queen's	17	9	7	1	28	20	19
York	17	8	8	1	25	19	17
McGill	17	7	9	1	22	18	14
U. of W.	17	6	10	1	20	16	12
U. of M.	17	5	11	1	18	15	11

Western Section

	GP	W	L	T	F	A	PTS
U. of T.	17	11	5	1	36	23	23
McMaster	17	10	6	1	31	21	21
Queen's	17	9	7	1	28	20	19
York	17	8	8	1	25	19	17
McGill	17	7	9	1	22	18	14
U. of W.	17	6	10	1	20	16	12
U. of M.	17	5	11	1	18	15	11

NOTICE

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Lv. Barrie 9.00 p.m.
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FOOTBALL

In football action the Voyageurs lost 20 to 5 to Sault Ste. Marie. The Vees were outplayed by a just too-good-for-us Soo team.

In other University football action here are the league standings to September 24.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN | 6. WILFRED LAURIER UNIVERSITY |
| 2. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA | 7. QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY |
| 3. UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO | 8. UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR |
| 4. UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA | 9. LOYOLA COLLEGE |
| 5. UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA | 10. ACADIA UNIVERSITY |

Eastern Section

	G	W	L	T	F	A	PTS
Ottawa	3	3	0	0	70	29	6
Toronto	3	2	1	0	86	56	4
Queen's	2	1	1	0	41	36	2
Carleton	2	0	2	0	18	45	0
York	3	0	3	0	33	113	0

Western Section

	G	W	L	T	F	A	PTS
Western	2	2	0	0	70	28	4
Windsor	3	2	1	0	61	5	4
Guelph	3	2	1	0	57	33	4
Wilfred L.	3	2	1	0	61	35	4
Waterloo	2	0	2	0	13	61	0
McMaster	2	0	2	0	15	32	0



Above and on the opposite page are pics from the Vees football game of Saturday the 22.

Intramurals underway

There was lots of intramural baseball action this past weekend. On Saturday the mens' final ended

with Phys Ed the champions and Sports-Administration the consolation winners. There were 10 teams entered in the competition but three were out of the running when they did not even show.

To become Champs, P. Ed. had to beat Thorneloe who had advanced to the finals over Sports Admin. and Huntington. P. Ed. won by a 10-2 margin, scoring the first eight runs in the first inning off a very tired Pete Bogden who pitched for Thorneloe. Pete who had a sore arm and had to put an extra turn in his pitches to make up for it held P. Ed. to only two more runs in the remaining four innings.

Sports Admin. won the consolation by beating U. of S. by a 3-0 margin.

On Sunday, September 30th the P. Ed. girls were a little more savage in the beatings they handed out to win the championship. They beat U.C. 27-1. Other games played were P. Ed. versus Huntington, P. Ed. won this game by a 10-6 margin, U. C. versus U. of S. which U.C. won 8-3, and Huntington who won the consolation against U. of S. This game which was won by a 15-4 margin only went four and a half innings. Huntington who was to bat in the bottom half of the fifth inning decided not to do so. Marlene Izzard and Rachel Cantin were the convenors, for the girls softball games.

In up and coming sports action, the football Vees travel to Bramalea for a game on Saturday and U. of T. soccer squad comes to Laurentian. There will be two games, one at 4 pm on Saturday, October 6 and the other at 1 pm on Sunday, October 7.

On Tuesday, October 2 at 6:30 pm intramural flag football gets underway, and on the 9th of October at the Sudbury Arena, hockey try-outs will begin. For information contact Bepi Polano in care of P. Ed.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

Planning for Tomorrow

RESOLUTION #8

"That Senate adopt in principle the recommendations of the Planning Report contained in the section entitled 'Part-time Studies' (in particular paragraphs 85, 86, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98) subject to subsequent detailed programme recommendations by the Committee for Continuing Education to Senate.

(In summary, these recommendations are as follows.)

(1) That the designation of the Department of Extension be changed to the Centre for Continuing Education.

(2) To conduct comprehensive surveys of part-time students we might be serving and their academic interests and needs both in Sudbury and in outside centres.

(3) That the Continuing Education Committee endeavour to reduce the total number of first year courses offered to students.

(4) With respect to the second and third year programme that courses be built into programme units of three or four courses around themes in which part-time students expressed an interest.

(5) That programmes should be made available in both English and French though not duplicating courses, both on and off campus should be offered at times when shiftworkers can avail themselves of them.

(6) That the teaching of both part-time students both on and off campus should become a normal part of teaching responsibilities of the faculty.

(7) That the Centre for Continuing Education and the Continuing Education Committee review the non-credit situation regularly with a particular view to

participating in cooperative programmes with other teaching institutions".

The Extension Division (now the Centre for Continuing Education) originated in 1965 and has expanded enormously not only in Laurentian but in 14 outside centres serviced by or affiliated with the University.

Because of costs, many first year programmes will be scrapped in favour of "packaged" introduction programmes. Programme units for upper years extension are to reflect students' demands. An interesting break was offered to shift-workers who may want to upgrade themselves academically. The very mention of "shift-workers" is at least a long overdue recognition of an increasingly articulate group in this area without whose work this city could not exist.

RESOLUTION #9

"That Senate request the President to seek special funding to assist Laurentian University in meeting its responsibilities in the field of continuing education."

This resolution carried unanimously.

The usual bickering and backbiting as to who gets what were evident in discussion on the Five Priorities in Resolution 7. However in the end 18 of the 22 senators present voted in favour of the priorities. Some departments felt they were being left out of the action; the proposal for courses in Earth Sciences with a leading role for the Geology Department was challenged by Senators representing other departments in the Sciences.

Only time can tell how successful this portion of the five-year plan will be. With all the pro-

posed new courses it will be necessary not only to upgrade research facilities and material but the quality of teaching around this university. New staff should be hired with greater care so that students - and taxpayers - will not have to see thousands of dollars in taxes forked over in "settlements" to rid ourselves of some faculty proven incompetent for teaching in Laurentian.

Another comment - this is a young university and a growing one. One can hope that vigorous growth of this University community will not be stunted or perverted by some form of Ivory-tower syndrome. Big buildings and overblown unrealizable dreams do not a university make-people do!

World to end in 150 years

by Mike Slawny

Senate met last Thursday to continue consideration of the Report from the Academic Planning Committee.

The following resolutions were passed:

Moved: that in the event that it is necessary to restrict the number of undergraduate programmes offered by the University for financial reasons the choice as to which from a variety of undergraduate programmes (falling under Priority 4) should be discontinued is to be made by applying the following criteria assuming only that all programmes in question are of satisfactory quality a) regional relevance, b) the cost of maintaining a programme over and above the revenue which it generates, c) student enrollment in the programme.

Moved: that Senate accept the recommendations of that section of the Planning Report entitled "Research" (the appropriate recommendations paragraphs 100 and 101 read as follows - That Senate assign the President responsibility for encouraging and where possible co-ordinating research at Laurentian University including raising funds for research purposes, distributing grants given to the University and establishing a Research Co-ordinating Committee as one of the themes of Laurentian's research should be northern studies.

Moved: that Senate adopt the recommendation that a research fund be established out of general operating revenue comprising initially \$25,000 to be increased by \$25,000 per year until the annual allocation reaches 1% of the University's general operating revenue, this fund to be administered by the President on the advice of the Committee on Research.

Moved: that Senate request the President to make every effort to increase the research fund by contributions from outside sources.

Moved: that Senate adopt that section of the Planning Report entitled "The Library" (more specific recommendations are found in paragraphs 103 to 107 and are as follows:

a) that more effort be made by Professors of all departments in selecting French language material and encouraging the use of this material;

b) that Senate direct the Chief Librarian to inform all academic units of the need to order ma-

terials for off campus extension courses well in advance of the date on which the course begins;

c) the Library develop a five-year plan for Library acquisitions whose purpose will be to ensure that the development of the Library reflects the priorities of the University).

Moved: that Senate adopt the section of the Planning Report entitled "Proposal for Co-operation with Cambrian College" for implementation by the President and Vice-President Academic (the specific recommendations found in paragraph 108 to 110 are as follows:

a) that immediate steps be taken to explore opportunities for the development of co-ordinated academic programmes in areas where complementary strengths and interest exist with Cambrian College;

b) that possibilities be explored co-ordinating Laurentian programmes with other Ontario University programmes;

c) that a list of transfer credits for courses at Cambrian or other CAAT be drawn up and publicized).

Moved: that Senate adopt the section of the Planning Report entitled "The Federated Colleges" (the specific recommendations are:

a) that Senate take note of the fact that the Colleges are empowered by the Charter to teach areas other than Philosophy and Religious Studies given the agreement of the Senate and the Board;

b) that the Native Studies programme continue to develop as a University of Sudbury College and Laurentian University cooperative enterprise;

c) that the development of Laurentian Library be co-ordinated as effective as possible with College libraries;

d) that the Colleges explore with the schools, Students' General Association the implications of allowing any full-time student or part-time student to enrol in a college of his choice.

Moved: that \$100,000 be set aside annually over the next five years to be used at the direction of the President for the purpose of encouraging the development of high quality academic programmes at Laurentian University and that the President give an account of his use of these funds annually to the Senate.

Moved: that Senate recommend that the various departments in

Arts and Science seriously examine the possibility of offering an honours general Arts degree.

Moved: that we (Senate) recommend that courses offered by the schools be made available to all students for credit purposes.

Moved: that Senate recommend that Social Work and Nursing place more emphasis in their clinical and service programmes on the French Canadian sector of the community in which we are located.

Moved: that Senate recommend that serious consideration be given to providing students with the opportunity to take "challenge" examinations.

Moved: that Senate recommend that where possible, methods be devised for assigning credits for practical experience in fields closely related to courses or programmes offered by Laurentian.

Moved: that Senate recommend that departments and schools give serious thought to the ways in which the calendar should be organized so as to identify areas of interest which a student could explore simply by choosing a certain group of courses already offered.

Moved: that Senate recommend that all masters programmes offered by Laurentian include the option of an MTA (Master of Teaching Arts where feasible).

Moved: that the Graduate Council give serious consideration to the development of a Master of Education degree.

Moved: that a secretariat be established as in paragraph 126 (the recommendation is: "that a small secretariat be established consisting of one senior secretary and one junior secretary")

Moved: that the four new committees outlined in paragraphs 130 to 135 Curriculum Committee, Comité des Affaires Francophones, Long-Term Planning Committee and Affiliated Colleges Committee be created.

Moved: that the present academic structures continue until alterations are authorized by Senate and Board.

Moved: that Senate adopt in principle the establishment of advisory committees that are described in paragraph 152 and direct various units to implement this policy where possible.

Moved: that a Committee on Research be established as described in paragraph 154. (The responsibilities of this proposed committee are:

a) maintaining a complete list

of research in progress in the University and communicating that information widely to the public and interested persons and groups;

b) encouraging the realization of the complete use of the University's resources through the co-operative use of facilities, exchange of information and by informing members of the University of the research needs of groups in the region;

c) for encouraging the development of research in a matter consistent with the University's priorities.

Moved: that the language training programmes of the School of Translators, Department of Modern Languages and the Department of French and English be studied with a view to co-ordinating efforts and resources (human and financial) and that they report to Senate through the appropriate Committee(s) at or before the December 1973 meeting of Senate.

Moved: that the Department of Physics, the Institute of Astronomy and the Institute of Fine Particles be requested to study the implications (on the program, the staff and the budget) of merging into one unit and to report to Senate through the Academic Planning Committee.

Moved: that a review of the administrative structure be carried out as described in paragraph 156 of the report by the Spring of 1974.

Substantially all the motions were passed as presented. There were several contentious motions that aroused more debate than the senators questioned the concept of examinations which they assumed were "on their way out" and asked why other forms of evaluation could not be used for

such students. Various committees referred to in the June resolutions were formally established as at the passage of Thursday's resolutions.

usual question-and-explanation. The proposal for Co-operation with Cambrian met with skeptical comments - some overt, some whispered. Some senators seemed to feel that Laurentian's academic reputation might suffer if Laurentian associated more closely with Cambrian. However, it was pointed out that Cambrian possesses facilities not found at Laurentian and anyway there is quite an exchange of information on the student level between Cambrian and Laurentian. A longer list of course equivalents may be compiled to improve the level of advanced standing that former Cambrian students get at Laurentian.

The item on challenge examinations is rather interesting. If any department instituted "challenge" examinations, it would be possible for anyone who did not even take the course in question but had a lot of background knowledge to take a special examination (free of charge) in that course. If that person would pass he would be credited for the course. This interesting item drew flak for those who feared for the BIU's that the University would miss if it allowed "challenge" exams. Those who did express such concern stated further that the University could conceivably go bankrupt under such a scheme. Professor Cragg (mover of the resolution) said in effect that he would be happy if this is the way the University were to go! Some

